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STATE OF WASHINGTON



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INFORMATION ABOUT WASHI

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APPLICATION FOR PATENT PENDING

WASHINGTON

Has the finest scenery on the Continent.
Has the only arsenic refining plant in the Union.
Cans more salmon than any other state in the Union.
Has the largest single warehouse of any state in the Union.
Has more standing timber than any other state in the Union.
Has more excellent harbors than any other state in the Union.
Has one town that ships more wheat than any other point in the Union.
Manufactures more lumber and shingles than any other state in the Union.
Produces more wheat and oats to the acre than any other state in the Union.
Has the most extensive beds of decorative marble of any state in the Union.
Has forest reserves containing more standing timber than any other state in the Union.
Dispatches from her ports the two largest freighters afloat—the Minnesota and the Dakota.
Offers more opportunities to settlers and investors than any other state in the Union.
Maintains more fish hatcheries and turns out more spawn than any other state in the Union.
Has an equable climate, fine scenery and an abundance of game, making it a paradise for the sportsmen.

The **GATEWAY** *to the* **ORIENT**



FORESTRY



With all the endowments of Nature to the state of Washington, none are greater than its vast forests of cedar, fir, spruce, hemlock, larch, pine, etc., an endowment which is fully appreciated by man, for he has sought to turn it into the channels of commerce, and as a result has made the state of Washington, so young in years that by many it is supposed to be the home of the Indian and the "dime novel" westerner, the first of all the states of this Union in the manufacture of lumber and shingles. Even with this, so great are the timber resources of the state that the industry is still in its infancy. The forests have, to date, been simply nibbled around the edges. The great body yet remains and 'tis well for the country at large that it does, for with the forests of Wisconsin,

Michigan and Minnesota depleted, the trade must turn to the Pacific Northwest for its lumber and shingles. Some idea of the extent of the timber of Washington may be gained from the statement that the geological survey estimates now standing 195,237,000,000 feet, which would last for one hundred years with an annual cut of two billion feet.

The timber of the Pacific Northwest is noted for its size and strength. Here the regulation log cut and prepared for the mills is from two to four feet in diameter, while trees as large as nine and ten feet are to be seen in nearly every large boom. Some idea of the lumber in a tree of this kind is furnished by the fact that a single tree has yielded 80,000 feet of lumber, enough to build complete,





STARTING THE HAUL



A STRING OF LOGS



ON SKIDS AT THE TRACK.



LOADING ON THE CAR.

A LOG SLIDE.



LOGS APPROACHING ROAD DONKEY



A TRAIN OF LOGS.

shingles and all, seven five-room cottages, leaving sufficient in the shape of wood from the slabs and limbs to last the families living in these houses about a year.

The great trees of Washington are becoming famed and year after year are attracting the sightseer who has been led to believe that there are no big trees in this country save the giants of California, which, be it told, are well guarded, and are not trees attacked by the logger and the millman. The giants of Washington are commercial

trees. As they are required they are felled and find their way through the booms to the great band saw, and thence to the consumer.

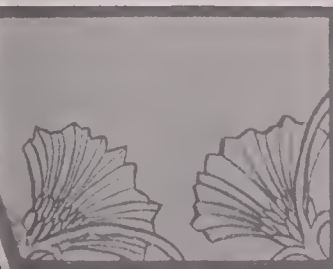
The fir of Washington, known as the Douglas fir, has no equal among the timbers of the world in the variety of uses to which it can be put. According to governmental tests, it is stronger than oak. Tall, straight as an arrow, without a limb for a hundred feet, it is furnishing spars and masts for all the world. The spars and masts of The Defender, the cup winner last year, were of Washington fir. It has proven valuable in rail-

road work, in car building for sills and finishing, and in bridge and structural work where great length, with strength, is necessary.

Next in importance to the fir is the cedar, from which is manufactured the celebrated Washington shingle, now known in every lumber market. So perfect is this shingle, so firm that neither heat expands nor cold contracts, it is welcome everywhere. While the shingle business is still an "infant industry," last year Washington manufactured more shingles than any other state.



A CHUNK OF LOG.



READY TO DUMP INTO THE BOOM.



THROUGH THE TIMBER.



LOGS ON THE CARS.

LENGTH 132 FT.
DIAMETER 6 FT. 5 IN.

A BIG STICK.

It may be of interest to those making this line a study to have before them a few figures which tell stories far greater than words, stories that seem like fiction and yet which are proven facts.

The following table gives the standing timber of the state:

Species	Feet, B. M.
Red Fir	90,593,000,000
Hemlock	40,571,000,000
Cedar	22,646,000,000
Yellow Pine.....	13,082,000,000
Ambilis Fir	8,788,000,000
Spruce	8,221,000,000
Larch	4,776,000,000
White Fir	1,780,000,000
Other Species	4,780,000,000
Total.....	195,237,000,000

The spruce in Washington is numbered among the trees that have grown to great size. This wood is white, resembling pine, and being of light weight, is used for all kinds of boxes, woodenware and furniture. The hemlock finds a similar use. The existence of such material has naturally resulted in large manufacturing plants for all

kinds of woodenware. The state has now ninety-one concerns manufacturing sash and doors, furniture, pails, tubs, boxes, crates, panels and fancy mill work. Their product has more than a local demand, much of it going to the middle west states, many factories maintaining eastern offices at Minneapolis, Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, and two or three a New York selling office.

Eastern Washington is best known for its pine, and although it is the west side where are located the larger and greater number of mills, the entire state has made much of its timber resources.

In the state are operated 419 lumber mills and 441 shingle mills, the former with a daily capacity of 26,000,000 feet, and the latter 42,000,000 shingles. Within the state are operated over 300 logging camps. The mills, logging camps and woodenware manufacturing plants pay to wage earners during a single year in excess of \$25,-000,000. Over \$37,000,000 is employed in lumbering. Last year Washington shipped by rail 42,701 cars of lumber and 35,764 cars of shingles, while the cargo trade was 770,057,846 feet, or measured in cars, about twenty per cent more than by rail. This cargo lumber goes to nearly every country on the Pacific, and a great deal to the European countries. Australia and South Africa are also great



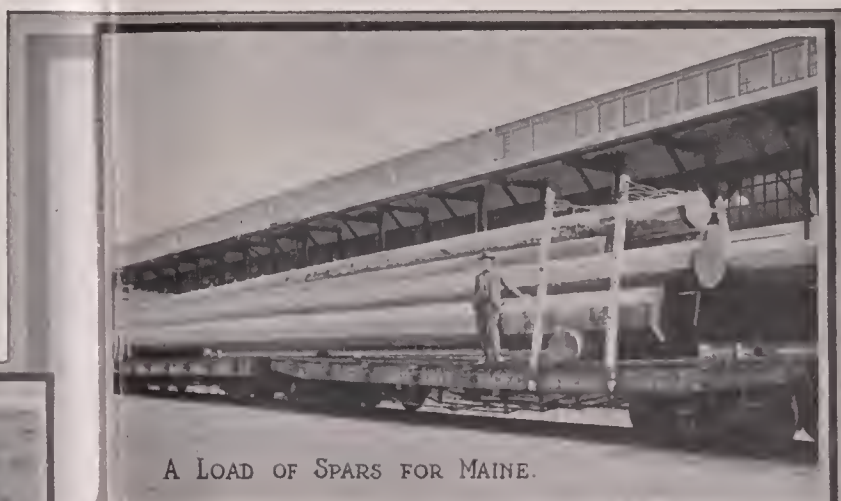
A GROUP OF WASHINGTON MILLS



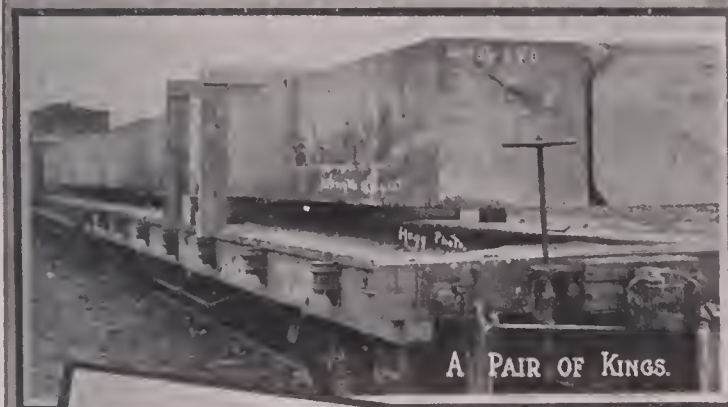
consumers. The cargo trade of 1903 was a gain over 1902 of 34.7 per cent while there was a gain in rail shipments of 13.2 per cent. The shipment of shingles by water is, as yet, not so extensive as by rail, but each year sees it grow.

The significance of these figures is better understood when it is stated that had all the lumber and shingles manufactured in Washington during 1903 been placed on cars and all the cars made into one train, that train would have reached from Puget Sound to St. Paul.

There still remains much timber land subject to entry.



A LOAD OF SPARS FOR MAINE.



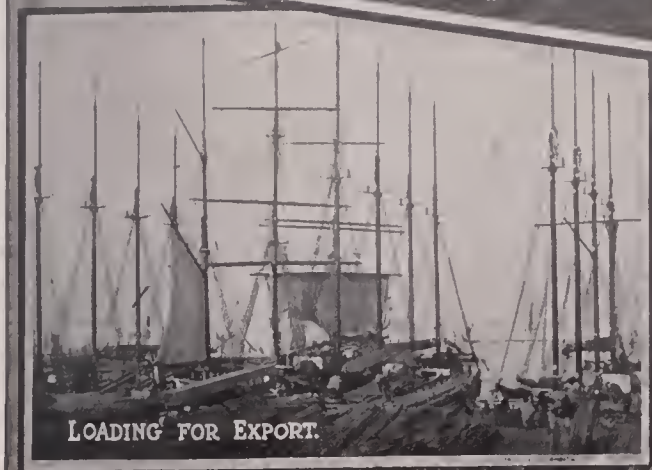
A PAIR OF KINGS.



TIMBERS FOR THE WASHINGTON STATE BUILDING.



A MILLION FEET OF LUMBER.



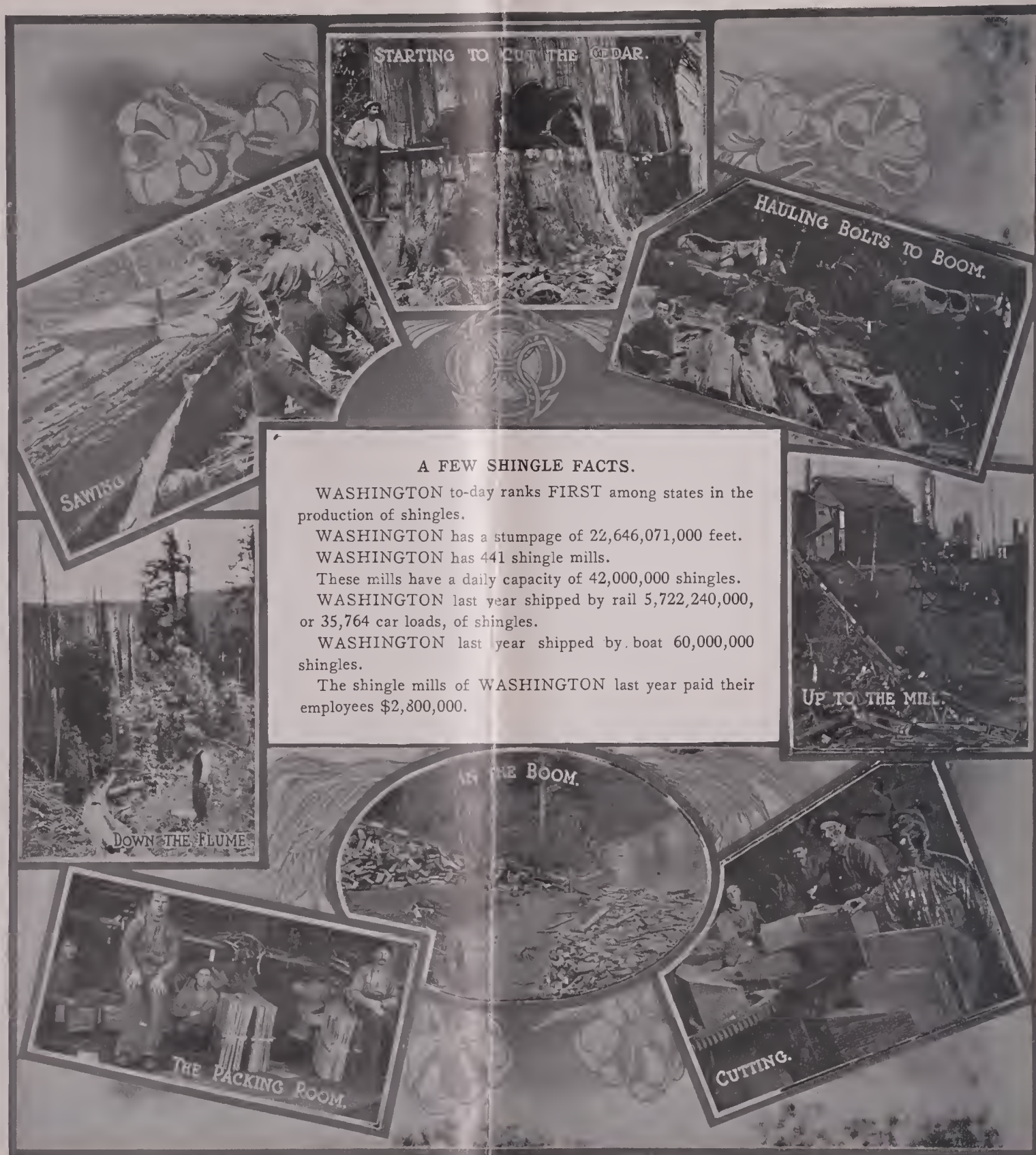
LOADING FOR EXPORT.



LOADING FOR EXPORT.



LOADING FOR EXPORT.



A FEW SHINGLE FACTS.

WASHINGTON to-day ranks **FIRST** among states in the production of shingles.

WASHINGTON has a stumpage of 22,646,071,000 feet.

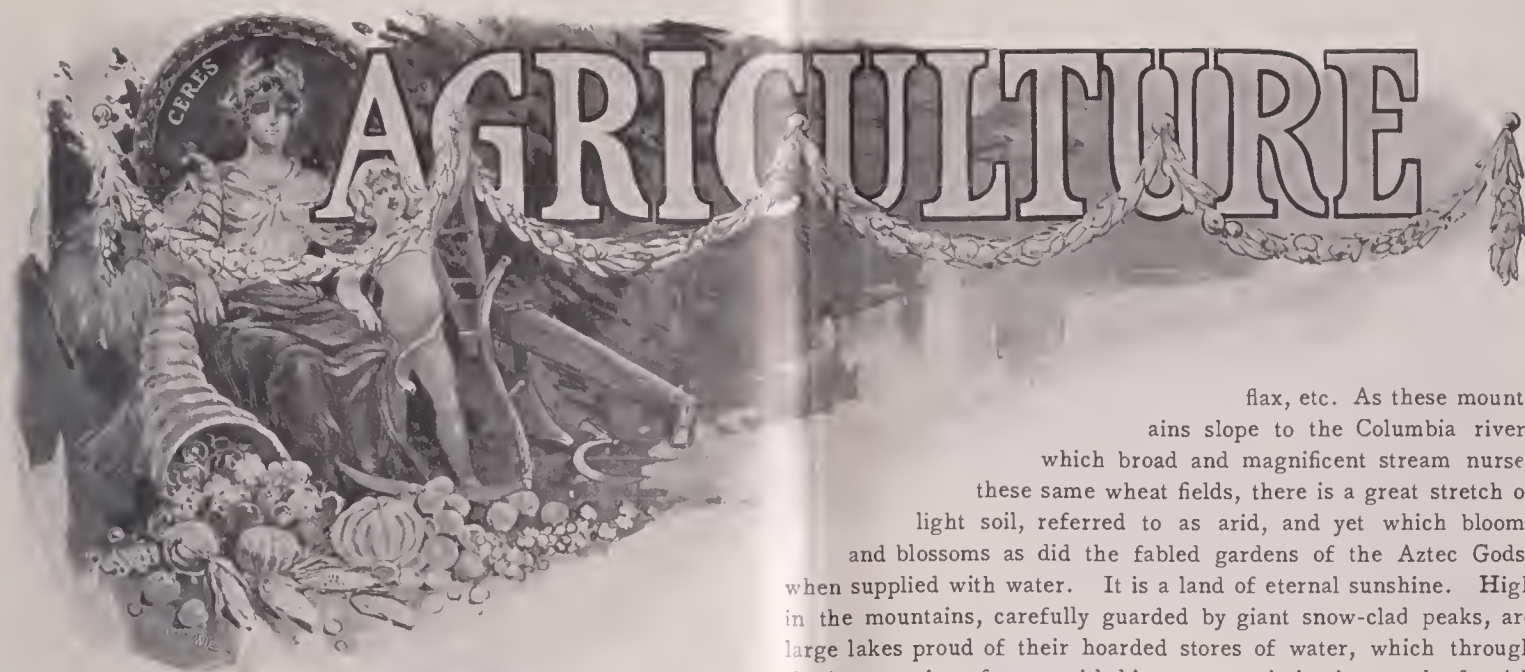
WASHINGTON has 441 shingle mills.

These mills have a daily capacity of 42,000,000 shingles.

WASHINGTON last year shipped by rail 5,722,240,000, or 35,764 car loads, of shingles.

WASHINGTON last year shipped by boat 60,000,000 shingles.

The shingle mills of WASHINGTON last year paid their employees \$2,800,000.



Nature modeled the State of Washington after plans furnished by the Goddess of Plenty, who here sought to form a land where the tiller of the soil and the gatherer of grain might live happily, peacefully and with every want of life supplied.

Hence it is that on the east side of the mountains are to be found great broad and rolling prairies, the soil of which gladdens the heart of the farmer by producing prodigiously of wheat, barley, rye,

flax, etc. As these mountains slope to the Columbia river, which broad and magnificent stream nurses these same wheat fields, there is a great stretch of light soil, referred to as arid, and yet which blooms and blossoms as did the fabled gardens of the Aztec Gods, when supplied with water. It is a land of eternal sunshine. High in the mountains, carefully guarded by giant snow-clad peaks, are large lakes proud of their hoarded stores of water, which through the intervention of man, with his numerous irrigation canals, furnish throughout the year a steady and reliable supply of moisture, thus enabling the soil to enrich the world with its latent powers.

As the western slope of the mountains dips down to the sea are low lands of rich alluvial soil. Here are to be found thousands of small valleys where the grass is always green, where stock grazes in the field the year round, and where twenty acres of land devoted to fruit, vegetables or dairying will keep a family in plenty.

Although some distance north the gentle winds from the ocean,





tempered by the warm Japan current, sweep across these lands and far up into the mountains, keeping that section of Washington lying west of the Cascades at an even and desirable temperature all the year. But the Goddess of Plenty, seeking also the protection of her great wheat fields from the chilling blasts of the north, tore down the barriers of the snow clad mountains to make road for the Columbia river, leaving a wide channel for these same warm winds to carry their tempering breaths to the eastern section of the state, where, save the high altitudes, the winter is like Virginia or Maryland.

The great rolling prairies of eastern Washington are commonly divided into three sections—the “Big Bend country,” the “Palouse

country” and the “Walla Walla country.” The former two, comprising the greater part of eastern Washington, are primarily wheat producing sections, while the latter, famed also for its wheat, is likewise famed for its fruits. The soil of these districts is deep and rich. Of volcanic origin, each passing century has deposited upon it decaying matter which teems with all the elements required in a soil to produce hardy grains, and to be almost everlasting. No fertilizer is needed. The raw land is ready for the plow. The first crop will bring big returns. From twenty-five to fifty bushels of wheat per acre will be the result, with every facility for marketing, while good prices always prevail.

At first glance the farmer from level sections of the east or middle west doubts the ability of these rolling hills to produce. He marvels at the manner of farming. Plowing is done almost entirely with great gang plows. In many instances a string of ten to twenty follow a great traction engine. Wheat is harvested largely by the header, the grain going directly from the header box to the thresher cylinder. Often a combined machine is used—a header and thresher all in one—and the grain, in sacks, deposited behind the machine as it rolls along, is ready for the market.

The careful farmers, and those who have given the matter considerable study, estimate that wheat can be raised in eastern Washington and marketed for twenty-six cents per bushel. And this, mind you, with the average yield about thirty bushels per acre.

The large farms are being cut up into smaller tracts. Diversified farming in this section is coming into vogue. The farmer no longer depends upon his wheat alone. He now has his little orchard, his hogs, his cattle and his chickens, from all of which he gets good returns. Much new land is being opened up. The wheat section of



A COMBINED HARVESTER IN ACTION.



A STEAM COMBINED HARVESTER.



A COMBINED HARVESTER.



GROWING WHEAT.



HEADING.



STACKING HAY.



BALING HAY.

the state is being made to produce more than formerly and the land over which, but a few years ago, ranged the cattle and horses of the Indians, is today cut into profitable farms, with neat and comfortable houses, and every sign of prosperity such as makes the Goddess of Plenty smile with supreme satisfaction when she sees thus carried out by man her complete plans so well modeled by nature.

The irrigated sections of Washington, being principally that part of the state along the east slope of the Cascade mountains, have proven garden spots. Man has brought the water from the lakes in the mountains to the fields of each land owner, that his crops may be supplied as nature requires. These sections are famous for their fruit, vegetables, hops and alfalfa. Small farms are the rule, for upon ten acres a man can support comfortably a good sized family and find his yearly balance of cash in the bank constantly increasing.

West of the Cascade mountains there is no small amount of farming. The soil is not so well adapted to wheat as that of eastern Washington because of the moisture, and here, as in the irrigated sections, small tracts are the rule. The farmer has gone into fruit, vegetables, hay, oats or dairying and in each, or in all, has found a profit. Where once grew the giant fir and cedar, which furnished the farmer of New England with shingles, or built for the merchant of Australia his dwelling, is now the prosperous farmer who found soil so rich and deep that upon twenty acres he could live handsomely. Fruit and dairying are here the principal industries, and for both the demand is constantly increasing. Some are devoting much attention to oats, which here grow more profusely than in other sections of the United States. A record of a hundred bushels to the acre on these low lands is not unusual. Demand for oats is always great.

AN INLAND FLOUR MILL.



A BLOCKADE OF WHEAT.



HAULING WHEAT TO WAREHOUSE.



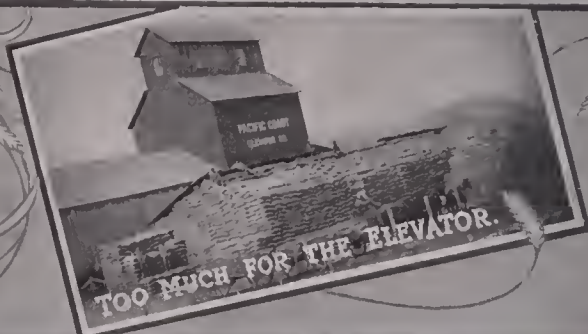
A TIDE WATER FLOUR MILL.



LOADING FOR THE ORIENT.



TOO MUCH FOR THE ELEVATOR.



HOPS OF WASHINGTON GROWTH have their virtues sung in every brewing center of the United States, and their virtues are many. It was practically but a few years ago when the farmers found the small valleys of western Washington especially adapted to hops, and the growing of the same was first taken up in rather an experimental way. They grew, and grew profusely, and being found to contain many qualities lacking in hops of other sections, lands covered with stumps were cleared off and put into hops. The buyers from east and south were not slow to recognize the value of the Washington product, and those who were able to secure a large consignment considered themselves fortunate indeed.

The hop sections of Washington can be said to be confined to the valleys of western Washington, and to the Yakima country in central Washington. While they can be raised to profit in other sections, it is in the above named that the growing is extensive, and there

that new and large fields are being put in each year. There is no section of the Union offering more opportunities for hop growing than Washington. There are yet thousands of acres of valley lands especially adapted to hops, that now serve no other purpose than a field for the sportsman seeking game. This land is not high in price. Cleared of the underbrush, and with little labor and

small expense, the grower will soon find himself the undisputed owner of a field that will yearly produce him an excellent return for money expended, enabling him to live like a king, and be independent of everyone.

Washington hops the past season have brought a price of from twenty-five to thirty cents per pound. The demand has been steady. The Orient, which has taken to American beer, makes an increased demand for that product and hence an increased demand for hops. There is little likelihood, present conditions prevailing, of there being any decrease in the demand or price for many years to come.





SADDLING A WILD HORSE.

EFT without the vast ranges of years ago, Washington is yet a state noted for its live stock—its horses, its sheep and its cattle. While the broad and fertile prairies over which formerly roamed great herds have been turned by the energetic settler into rich wheat fields and productive orchards, the agriculturist has not yet reached the many mountain valleys and broad plateaus, and hence here is found feed for the great bands of cattle, sheep and horses. The east slope of the Cascade mountains affords, at this time, the best ranges, and the sheep as well as the cattle industry has reached large proportions. The demand for cattle for the packing houses of the coast is ever increasing. In Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Bellingham and Spokane are to be found these packing houses, and even with the amount of stock now available, these establishments are unable to secure enough to satisfy the demands of the trade. This product goes to the mines, to Alaska and to the Orient. The sheep ranges, while becoming smaller each year, are yet large enough to permit of the pasturing of great bands. The range horse has practically disappeared. Today the horseman breeds for a determined market, and to do so handles his animals carefully and in pastures. The demand for horses includes not only the draft horse but the finest bred driving and fancy stock.



CROSSING THE RIVER.



A BUNCH OF CATTLE.



ON THE RANGE.



LOADING SHEEP.



DAIRYING in Washington now takes a front rank among the leading and most profitable lines for people of small means. It is carried on in nearly every section of the state, but the low lands and small rich valleys west of the Cascade mountains afford the best opportunities for those seeking to engage in it. Here the grass is green all the year. Land upon which the timber was once dense, after being logged off, proves especially adapted to grasses, clover and

alfalfa, and hence a small tract will provide fodder for a large number of dairy cows. The demand for all kinds of dairy products is large. Alaska calls for much butter and condensed milk, while the trade in butter, cheese and condensed milk with the Orient has increased remarkably in the past few years. This trade, just opening up, will afford a ready and profitable market for the product of millions of Washington cows. The local demand is far greater than the local supply, and will be for many years. The average wholesale price of butter for the past year was thirty cents a pound. The average cost of producing and marketing the same is fully forty per cent less than in eastern butter centers. During 1903 352 creameries operating in the state of Washington produced 6,970,992 pounds of butter while the local demand, exclusive of the Alaska demand and export trade, was over 16,000,000 pounds.

A LARGE CREAMERY.



SOME OF THE COWS.



DAIRY BARN AND HERD.

MILK CONDENSING PLANT.



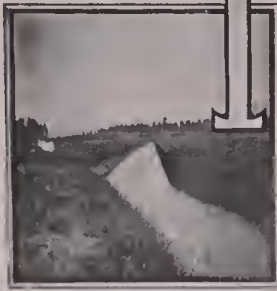


FRUIT growing in Washington has proven a most profitable occupation for the industrious man of small means. The remarkable variation of soil, together with the equally remarkable variation of climate, ranging from almost semi-tropic along the Columbia and Snake rivers to almost semi-arctic on the high plateaus, has enabled the horticulturist here to raise all kinds of fruit where soil, climate and precipitation join to aid him in the labor.

The deep alluvial soil of the Columbia and Snake river valleys, together with the low lands of other sections of the eastern part of the state has enabled the small farmers here to raise apples, peaches, pears and all kinds of berries in abundance and to great profit. The irrigated sections of central Washington are, perhaps, the best known as fruit lands, for here fruit raising is the leading pursuit, and the great red apples of Wenatchee and the Yakima country are known in every market of the middle west. On the west side of the mountains, in the many rich valleys, is grown, not only all kinds of fruit, but here the berry industry takes front rank, and has proven a most profitable field.

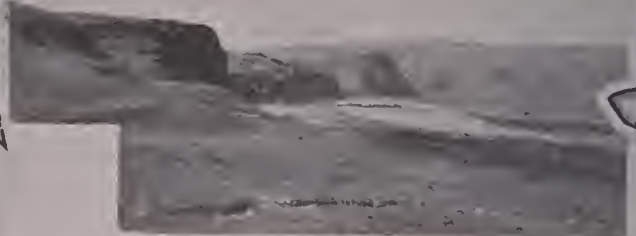






IRRIGATION has become king in Washington. Thousands upon thousands of acres of land in the state, through the means of irrigating ditches, have been made to give forth to enrich man the very best produced in fruits, vegetables and forage grasses. These reclaimed lands are, today, proving the most desirable fruit lands on the continent. From a few acres a man is able to make a comfortable living for himself and family. A land of continual sunshine, with such supply of moisture at his door, as occasion may require, it takes nothing, save energy and care, to secure from a ten- or twenty-acre tract, two, three, or four thousand dollars per year. The Wenatchee, Yakima and Kittitas valleys are the leading irrigated sections of the state, although smaller tracts in Walla Walla, Asotin, Spokane, Douglas and Franklin counties, and along the Snake and Columbia rivers, have been thus supplied with water. Nearly 350,000 acres in Washington are now under irrigation, and when ditches now in course of construction and proposed, are completed, the total will be over 1,000,000.

SNAKE RIVER VALLEY
BEFORE IRRIGATION.



BRINGING WATER DOWN THE MOUNTAINS.



FLUME ON VINELAND CANAL.

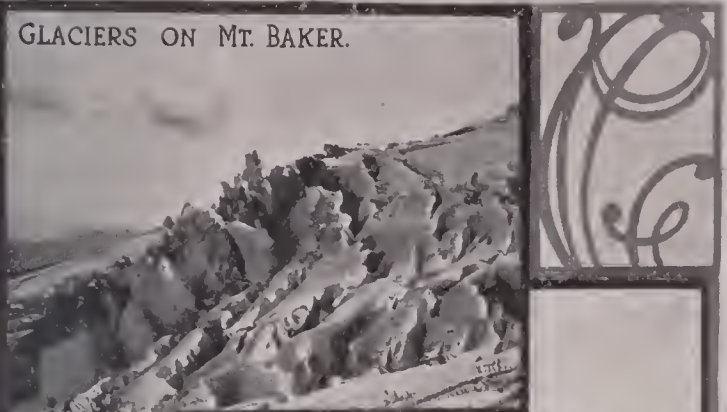
IRRIGATED ORCHARD FOUR YEARS OLD.



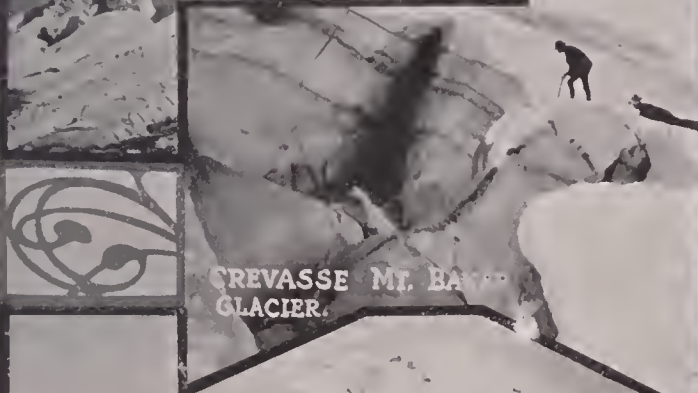
MINING

© INNER WELLS CO.

GLACIERS ON MT. BAKER.



CREVASSE MT. BAKER
GLACIER.



MT. BAKER.



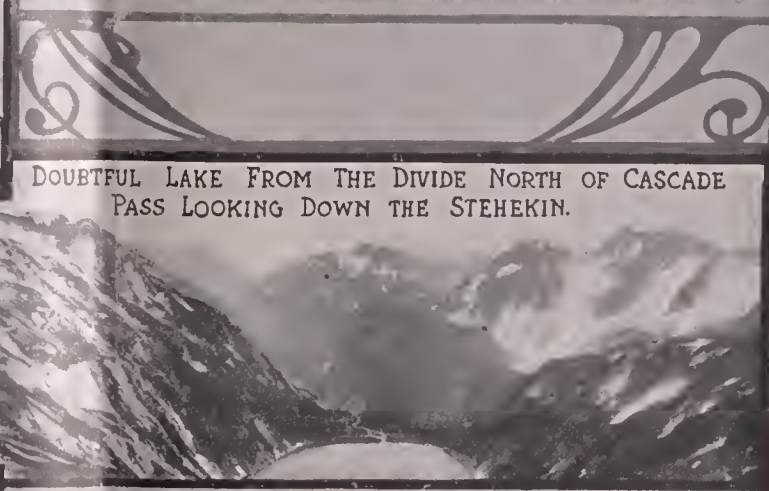
Cut by the Cascade mountains north and south, and with a spur of these mountains along the entire northern boundary, Washington is destined to be foremost among the mining states of the Union. So far these mountains have been but partially prospected, but those who have gone into them return with reports of rich discoveries of copper, lead, iron, zinc, and the precious metals.

Notwithstanding the small amount of prospecting in Washington and the still smaller amount of development, the state today finds employment for three great smelters, to say nothing of the many stamp mills, concentrators, cyanide plants, etc., that have been installed upon various properties.

Investigation has proven that the coal beds of Washington are extensive. Capital, not bashful in taking a hand, has developed a number of coal mines, and although this industry can be said to yet be in its infancy, last year there were mined in the state 3,190,477 tons of coal. New fields are but awaiting the investor. There is much coal land that has not yet been touched which can be secured at a reasonable price.

Within the past few years the great and wonderful marble quarries of eastern Washington have gone into the hands of active operators, and Washington decorative marble is finding a place in

DOUBTFUL LAKE FROM THE DIVIDE NORTH OF CASCADE
PASS LOOKING DOWN THE STEHEKIN.



A CONCENTRATOR AND
TRAMWAY.

CONCENTRATOR.

IN THE FACE OF THE TUNNEL.



A CONCENTRATOR.



TACOMA SMELTER.



THE EVERETT SMELTER.



NORTHPORT SMELTER.



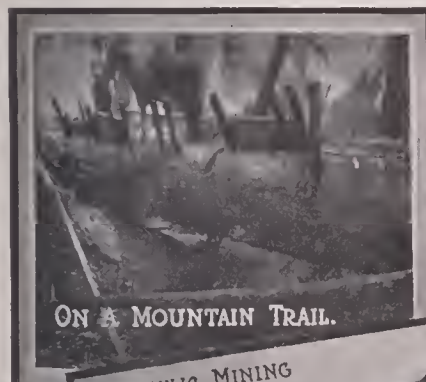


A LOG BRIDGE.

the larger buildings of the eastern cities, for this marble has a color and a finish found nowhere else. The marble deposits of eastern Washington show colors, ranging all the way from pure white to bright purple, colors which they maintain after being exposed to the elements for years. Outside of the demand for this, which comes from every section of the Union, there is here also found much

marble having the firmness and capability of a high polish equal to that of the famed product of Vermont.

The ease with which the richness can be taken from other resources has made mining, where the wealth must come from the solid rock, slow of development but the prospects are so rich that an era of great development is now setting in.



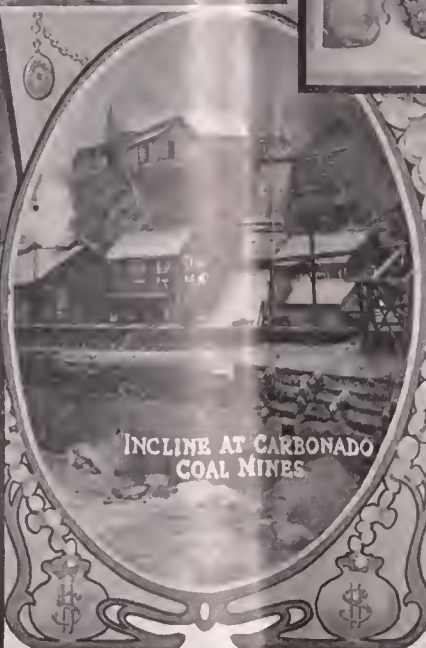
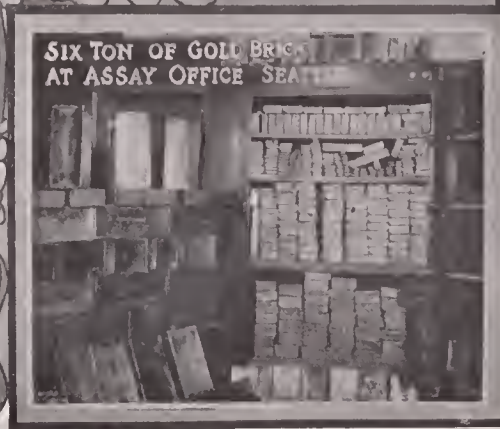
ON A MOUNTAIN TRAIL.

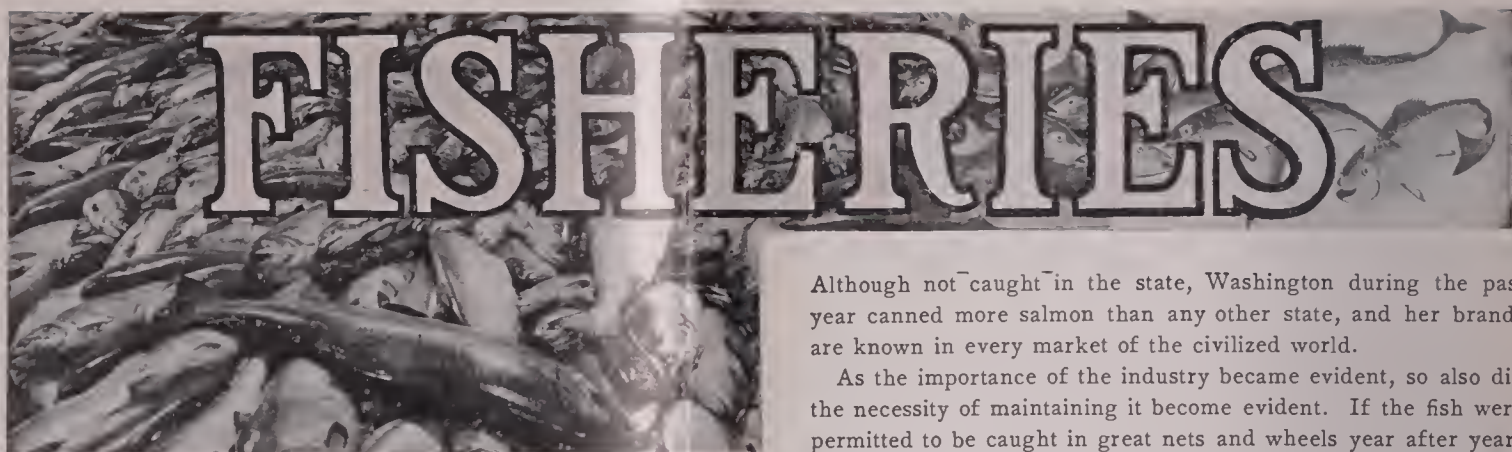


A SMALL QUARRY.



A GLASS OF GOLD NUGGETS.

HYDRAULIC MINING
FOR PLACER GOLD.INCLINE AT CARBONADO
COAL MINESSIX TON OF GOLD BRICKS
AT ASSAY OFFICE SEATTLE



Necessity, which caused the settlers along the Atlantic coast to engage in fishing, would never have compelled the people of Washington to take up that line. Here men have gone into that occupation because it afforded big returns for the money and labor expended. With a climate which permits of fishing during all months of the year, with every natural facility, with rivers, harbors and bays teeming with salmon, and with great fishing banks of halibut, cod, mackerel and herring off the coast, this industry has gone into the hands of men of energy, and it has naturally taken first rank not only among the industries of the state, but the state has first rank in that industry.

Fifteen years ago little attention was paid to the salmon catch of Washington. The industry, then in its infancy, however, soon began to assume proportions and last year Washington had to her credit more salmon than any other fishing district on the coast except Alaska, where are to be found the greatest salmon runs of the world.

Although not caught in the state, Washington during the past year canned more salmon than any other state, and her brands are known in every market of the civilized world.

As the importance of the industry became evident, so also did the necessity of maintaining it become evident. If the fish were permitted to be caught in great nets and wheels year after year, the supply would soon be exhausted. It was then that the state took in charge the industry, and to keep the waters well supplied with fish and make this industry an important one, at the same time keeping Washington foremost as a fishing state, hatcheries were erected and maintained along the streams where propagation would flourish.

The interest and importance attached to this industry is best evidenced by the statement that the state now maintains nineteen large fish hatcheries, which, during the past season, turned into the streams 37,822,710 spawn all of which, save those that die in growth, will return at a stated time to enter the nets and traps, and become a portion of the fish food of the world.

At the present time the industry is confined almost entirely to salmon, the most universally used canned fish on the market. Figures are dry and yet oftentimes interesting, for they tell vivid stories. Last season in the state of Washington there was engaged in the fishing business \$6,060,895, and employment given to 10,532 persons whose earnings amounted to \$3,003,754. The value of the output was



COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON FLEET



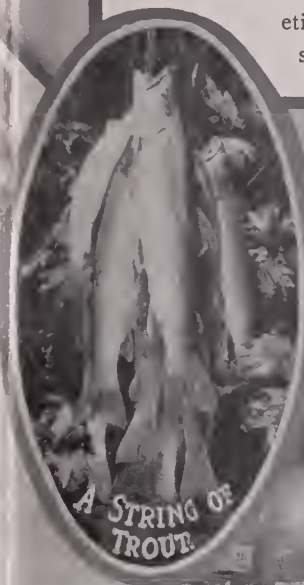


A WAREHOUSE FULL OF FISH.



SALMON AT THE DOCK.

A SALMON CANNERY.



A STRING OF TROUT.

\$5,336,889.50. There are in the state forty-six salmon and crab canneries. The merit of their product is known everywhere, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The past few years have brought to the attention of the commercial world the importance of the fishing banks off the coast of Washington, banks that are full of cod, halibut, mackerel, herring and other well-known fish. This line of fishing has not been extensively engaged in for the simple reason that salmon were plentiful and the fishermen of this section found their time and attention employed in that one field alone. With the addition of new men in this occupation, men of experience in deep sea fishing, the other fish are coming to the front and the trade is making all preparations to handle vast quantities of them in the future.

Allied with the fishing industry is that of oyster culture. In the waters of Puget Sound there is to be found a native oyster called the Olympia, which, while small, is yet one of the most delicious of all oysters. These have long been famed in the Pacific Northwest. Finding, however, that without care and proper propagation they would soon be gone, the skilled work of culture is now going on. Several varieties of oysters have been brought from eastern waters, and so far the results of transplanting have proven successful. The excellent Japanese oyster has also been brought to the waters of Puget Sound. With the care now being taken of the native beds and the skillful transplanting going on, in a few years this state will supply the entire Pacific Northwest with its oysters.

Fishing in Washington is not confined to commercial varieties. Every kind of game fish is found here. The sportsman may enjoy a most memorable trip.





The University of Washington is so endowed that it will soon be one of the leading colleges in the United States. Its curriculum is on a

par with other great colleges. The Washington Agricultural College and School of Science at Pullman is a technical school. Washington



maintains normal schools at Whatcom, Ellensburg and Cheney. The state has 2,360 school districts and employs 4,251 teachers, and

has a school building for every 77 school children. The state owns school lands valued at \$20,000,000 and has \$2,451,184 invested,



the fore as great commercial marts. The sun is now setting on their splendor.

The sleeping, ponderous, but wonderful Orient, has awakened. Across the Pacific has she found a people of activity and energy, a people of invention and commercial power. She has sought of them education—made them her teachers in the rudiments of commerce and civilization. Already are these millions upon millions of Orientals foresaking their time-honored food for our flour, their time-honored methods for our machinery.

The "Gateway to the Orient"—gateway because nature and man have made it so—is Puget Sound. Many miles nearer to Hong Kong, Kobe, Shanghai, Tokio, Vladivostock and other important places, it is greatly strengthened by having adjacent to it a country of great natural resources, a substantial endowment by Nature. Far seeing men noted these advantages years ago. To the ports of Puget Sound now come the trains of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Burlington, and Canadian Pacific, while other great trunk lines are here anxiously seeking terminals. Giant ocean-going freighters depart from here with their vast cargoes of American goods, and this year there goes into commission, sailing from Puget Sound, the Minnesota and Dakota, the two largest freighters in the world.

The cities of Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Anacortes, Bellingham, Blaine, Port Townsend, Port Angeles and Olympia, all on Puget Sound, are destined to be great commercial and shipping points. Ten years ago the port of Puget Sound was but little known; it then occupied no space in the government reports. To-day it ranks ninth as an export and import station, and it will

take but a few years more with export trade growing as at present, for it to stand next to New York. During the past year 45.2 per cent of the export trade from the Pacific Coast was done through Puget Sound. The cities along her shores are well built, and managed by men of energy and activity. They are decidedly up-to-date, all having every possible modern improvement in car service, lighting, telephone connections, etc., while their buildings are of the most modern type of architecture, their factories equipped with the latest machinery, and their schools and colleges unexcelled.

Seattle is the metropolis of the state, proud, magnificent, grand; Tacoma is a manufacturing point of note, and here is found the largest shipping warehouse in the world; Everett has been rightly named "The City of Smokestacks," while Bellingham, with her great mills and many natural advantages, will soon take rank as one of the leading cities of the west. Anacortes is the city of canneries. Port Townsend is the port of entry; Port Angeles, facing the sea, with railroad connections will rapidly come to the front, while Olympia, the capital of the state, is a town of homes and beauty.

Back of these cities, between the mountains and the sea, are numberless fertile valleys teeming with lively and brisk towns, the



WASHINGTON STATE SUGAR COMPANY AT WAVERLY, NEAR SPOKANE

people of which are prosperous, happy and progressive, and content in the fact that they know their towns will be future points of importance and wealth. Prominent among these interior towns are Snohomish, Monroe, Arlington, Sedro-Wooley, Stanwood, Marysville, Mount Vernon, LaConner, Burlington, Kent, Auburn, Sumner, Puyallup, South Prairie, Orting, Buckley and Enumclaw.

While Puget Sound is justly recognized as the "Gateway to the Orient," yet she is but a small portion of the great state of Washington, and requires with her shipping and manufacturing the wealth of her adjacent sections to bring the whole state to the position — and in a few years will have reached that position — where it is not only first in the procession of states in the manufacture of lumber and shingles, but first also in exports and imports, fish, fruit and cereals.

Southwestern Washington, that portion of the state lying south of Puget Sound and between the Cascades and the Pacific ocean, has been endowed by nature with everything required by man. In the mountains are the minerals and coal, hidden by great and dense forests of spruce, cedar, fir, etc. In the streams and waters of the ocean are fish, while over the great stretch of country twixt mountains and ocean, are rich valleys with fertile soils, now practically covered with giant trees, but which, after being logged off, are adapted to all kinds of small farming, fruit, hops, vegetables, stock and dairying. Centralis, Chehalis, Kelso, Castle Rock and Kalama, with their manufacturing plants and rich tributary country; Vancouver, the home of the justly celebrated Washington prune; South Bend, with her Willapa Harbor, one of the best on the coast; Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Cosmopolis, on Gray's Harbor, all manufacturing towns of importance; Montesano and Elma, surrounded by a country overflowing with natural resources, are the principal towns of southwestern Washington. These, however, are not all, for, as the timber is cleared away, where once stood the giant tree, now stands a little store; where once was heard the hum of the great band saw, is now heard the lowing of the dairy cow. Around these stores will grow up prosperous villages, and where yet stands the untouched tree will be comfortable homes.

As the snow-clad Cascades slope to the east is found the fruit belt of the Pacific Northwest. Here are the great irrigated districts — thousands upon thousands of acres of land which have been made

abundantly productive by the energy of man, who has brought from the lakes and streams in the mountains the continuous flow of water, making the land once bearing naught but the sage brush give forth to enrich the world the most magnificent fruit found in any market.

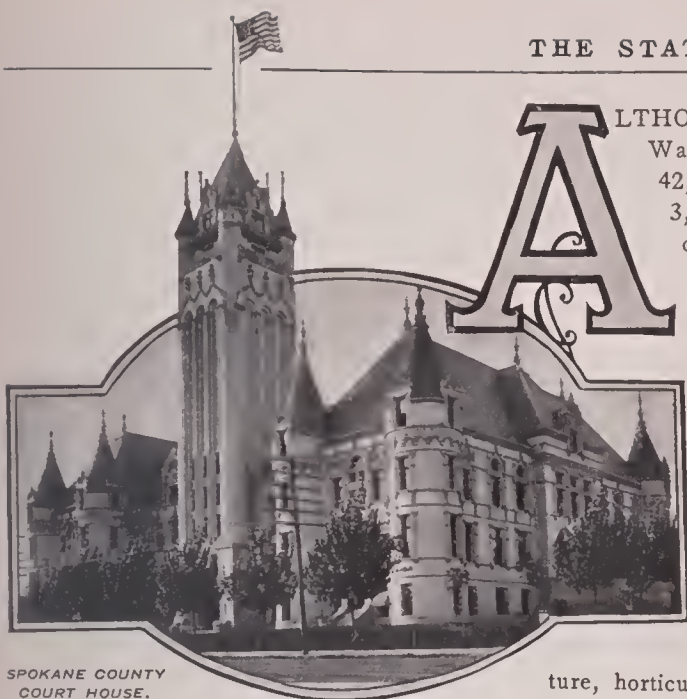
Ellensburg, North Yakima, Prosser, Zillah, Sunnyside, Toppenish, Mabton, Kennewick, Pasco, Connell, Wenatchee, and Old Mission and Leavenworth are the principal towns of this irrigated section, and where there is now but an endless stretch of sand will in future years be dotted with prosperous villages and happy homes, for irrigation is King and knows no rival.

Eastern Washington is the wheat field of the Pacific Northwest, not that its products are confined to wheat alone, for here can be grown profusely every grain, every grass, every tree, every flower, every fruit and every vegetable grown on the earth's surface where climate and rainfall join hands to make the soil give forth to man's efforts its very best. The great rolling hills of the "Palouse country," the broad prairies, low hills and extensive coulees of the "Big Bend" and the valleys and fertile fields of the "Walla Walla country" teem with the products of the soil. The soil is rich, the moisture just what is needed and no more, the markets excellent, and with these conditions it is

not at all strange that the farmers are rich, have their rural telephones and electric lights, and with the network of electric roads now being built and planned, will shortly be in close connection with the commercial centers. The principal towns of this great farming section of Washington are Spokane, Rockford, Fairfield, Latah, Tekoa, Farmington, Palouse, Elberton, Colfax, Colton, Uniontown, Pullman, Garfield, Rosalia, Spangle, Cheney, Sprague, Ritzville, Lind, Edwall, Harrington, Odessa, Waterville, Wilbur, Coulee City, Davenport, Colville, Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Dayton, Winona and St. John, while numerous other small towns are rapidly forging their way to the front.

Washington has yet great mineral resources awaiting development — resources that will some day greatly enrich the world and build a number of lively cities. The Cascade range of mountains is full of buried wealth. Among the towns now dependent on these resources are Northport, Bridgeport, Republic, Chesaw, Conconully, Loomis, Methow, Index, Monte Cristo, Silverton, Darlington and Hamilton.



SPOKANE COUNTY
COURT HOUSE.

ALTHOUGH the State of Washington contains 42,833,200 acres, only 3,233,830 acres are today under cultivation, but 4,464,187 additional acres are surveyed and opened to entry. The timbered lands of the state amount to 21,917,600 acres. The population of the state is 799,951.

Adams County, center eastern; rolling prairies and light soil; agriculture, horticulture and stock raising the principal pursuits; is noted as a wheat county, irrigation not required. Reached by Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. lines. Ritzville county seat and commercial center.

Asotin County, southeast corner; high plateaus adapted to wheat; alluvial soil in valleys adapted to fruit; grapes and peaches, finest quality in irrigated sections; farming, fruit raising, and stock principal pursuits. Clarkston largest town. Asotin county seat.

Chehalis County, central western part; heavily timbered; soil extremely rich; lumbering, fishing and fruit raising with manufacture of wooden articles, principal pursuits; includes celebrated Gray's Harbor. Reached by Northern Pacific and steamers; exports much lumber. Aberdeen largest town. Montesano county seat.

Chelan County, central; mountains have vast quantities undeveloped mineral and timber lands; in the valleys with irrigation, fruit grows in abundance; contains finest scenery on the continent; ships fruit to eastern markets. Reached by Great Northern. Wenatchee principal town and county seat.

Clallam County, northwest corner; ocean west boundary, Straits Juan de Fuca north boundary; mountainous; lumbering, fishing and small farming, principal pursuits; famous as a sportsman's resort. Reached by steamer. Port Angeles principal town and county seat.

Clarke County, southwest; on Columbia river; uplands heavily timbered; lumbering, fishing, fruit raising and dairy-

ing, principal pursuits; noted for its prunes; ships large quantities fruit, butter and cheese. Reached by Northern Pacific and an electric line from Portland. Vancouver principal town and county seat.

Columbia County, southeastern; rolling prairies with some mountains heavily timbered; valleys extremely rich; agriculture, fruit growing and stock principal pursuits; noted for its barley. Reached by Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. lines. Dayton principal town and county seat.

Cowlitz County, southwestern on Columbia river; part mountainous; contains much timber and coal; low lands are rich; lumbering, fishing and farming, principal pursuits. Reached by Northern Pacific. Castle Rock largest town. Kalama county seat.

Douglas County, central; in "Big Bend" country; rolling prairies; north half especially adapted to wheat; much land yet subject to homestead entry; farming, grazing and stock raising principal pursuits; south half semi-arid. Reached by Northern Pacific and Great Northern. Waterville county seat and largest town.

Franklin County, south central; on Snake and Columbia rivers; mostly arid land which, with irrigation, will be extremely valuable; eastern part, wheat raised without irrigation. Reached by Northern Pacific. Pasco largest town and county seat.

Ferry County, northeastern; mountainous; many rich valleys; contains several promising mining camps; low hills heavily timbered; lumber, mining and small farming principal pursuits. Reached by Great Northern. Republic largest town and county seat.

Garfield County, southeastern; rolling prairies with mountains heavily timbered in southern portion; farming and stock raising principal pursuits; noted as a wheat county. Reached by branch O. R. & N. line. Pomeroy largest town and county seat.

Island County, composed of Whitby and Camano islands in Puget Sound; soil prolific for fruit and vegetables; produces much hay; fishing, agriculture and fruit raising principal pursuits. Reached by steamer. Coupeville largest town and county seat.

Jefferson County, northwestern; mountainous with some low lands, former heavily timbered; low lands adapted to fruit, vegetables and general



agriculture. Reached by steamer. Port Townsend, largest town and county seat, is port of entry.

King County, on Puget Sound. Eastern part mountainous, with timber, coal and minerals; western part rich valleys. Principal pursuits, lumbering, agriculture, mining and manufacturing. Reached by Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and steamers. Seattle, principal town and county seat, is metropolis of the state.

Kitsap County, nearly surrounded by Puget Sound, low and heavily timbered; U. S. navy yard; lumbering, fishing and small farming principal pursuits. Reached by steamer. Port Orchard largest town and county seat.

Kittitas County, central; western part mountainous, heavily timbered; irrigated lands productive in fruit, vegetables and hops; noted for its coal, dairy products and hay. Reached by Northern Pacific. Ellensburg largest town and county seat.

Klickitat County, central southern, on Columbia river; northern part, timbered mountains; southern part, rolling prairies; principal pursuits, lumbering, wheat raising and dairying. Reached by steamer on Columbia river. Goldendale principal town and county seat.

Lewis County, central western; eastern part mountains, heavily timbered; much mineral and coal; western part rich lowlands; principal pursuits, lumbering, manufacture of wooden-ware, fruit raising and dairying. Reached by Northern Pacific. Chehalis county seat.

Lincoln County, eastern, center of "Big Bend" country; rolling prairie; famous for wheat; fruit raising, dairying and stock raising carried on ex-

tensively. Reached by Northern Pacific and Great Northern. Davenport county seat and largest town.

Mason County, lower end Puget Sound; rugged and covered with timber; principal pursuits, lumbering, farming and oyster culture. Reached by steamer. Shelton largest town and county seat.

Okanogan County, northern central; mostly mountains rich in mineral; principal pursuits, mining, fruit and agriculture. Reached by steamer on Columbia river. Conconully county seat.

Pacific County, southwest on Pacific ocean; principal pursuits, lumbering, dairying and oyster culture; cranberry marshes. Reached by Northern Pacific. South Bend largest town and county seat.

Pierce County, western central on Puget Sound; eastern part mountainous, heavily timbered, rich in mineral and coal; western part rich valleys; principal industries, lumbering, coal mining, hops, fruit, dairying and manufacturing. Reached by Northern Pacific and steamers. Tacoma largest town and county seat.



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San Juan County, group of islands in northern part Puget Sound; soil rich; principal pursuits lumbering, fishing, dairying and fruit raising. Reached by steamer. Friday Harbor county seat.

Skagit County, northwest on Puget Sound; principal pursuits fishing, lumbering, grain raising, fruit raising and dairying. Reached by Great Northern, Northern Pacific and steamers. Mount Vernon county seat. Sedro-Wooley and Anacortes important towns.

Skamania County, southwestern part on Columbia river; mountainous; heavily timbered; lumbering and fishing principal pursuits; some agriculture. Reached by steamers on Columbia river. Stevenson largest town and county seat.

Snohomish County, western central on Puget Sound; chief industries lumbering, mining, dairying and farming. Reached by Great Northern, Northern Pacific and steamers. Everett county seat and largest town.

Spokane County, central eastern; principally prairies; agricultural county in main, with lumbering. Reached by Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Spokane county seat and largest town and metropolis of eastern Washington. Has vast water power.

Stevens County, northeastern; mountainous with three rich valleys; dairying, lumbering, mining and farming principal pursuits.

Reached by Spokane Falls & Northern R. R. and boats on Pend d'Oreille river. Colville largest place and county seat.

Thurston County, western central on Puget Sound; heavily timbered; principal industries lumbering, dairying and oyster culture; home of famous Olympia oyster; Olympia largest place, capital of state and county seat; reached by Northern Pacific and steamers.

Wahkiakum County, southwest on Columbia river; principal industries lumbering and fishing; has seven large canneries. Reached by steamer on Columbia river. Cathlamet county seat.

Walla Walla County, south central; southern portion mountains with timber; balance rolling prairies; county celebrated for wheat and fruit. Reached by Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Walla Walla largest town and county seat.

Whatcom County, north on Puget Sound; noted for its timber and fish. Reached by Great Northern, Northern Pacific and steamers. Bellingham (consolidation Whatcom and Fairhaven) county seat and largest town.

Whitman County, central eastern; heart of "Palouse Country;" prairies adapted to large farming; all grain yields big crops. Colfax largest town and county seat.

Yakima County, south central; ten acres irrigated land will support family; principal products fruit, hops, hay, butter, wool. Reached by Northern Pacific. North Yakima largest town and county seat.

No.	COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	Population	No. Acres Appropriated	No. Acres Surveyed and Un-appropriated	No. Acres Improved	No. Acres Irrigated	No. Miles Railroad	Assessed Value all Property	No. Schools	Precipitation			Temperature	
											Mean	Lowest	Highest	Highest	Lowest
1	Adams.....	Ritzville.....	10,447	795,594	53,498	293,845	468	81	\$ 4,574,153	75	12.42	7	17	116	-33
2	Asotin.....	Asotin.....	6,245	140,682	149,100	30,390	1,898	.....	1,178,159	29	16.2	12	36	105	-12
3	Chehalis.....	Montesano.....	18,145	781,107	10,189	8,833	.....	102	7,512,211	70	88.5	60	100	105	.5
4	Chelan.....	Wenatchee.....	8,152	281,917	380,356	9,845	15,168	79	2,274,484	40	12.6	12	36	103	-7
5	Clallam.....	Port Angeles.....	5,963	556,684	58,986	7,845	.....	.....	2,480,781	48	46.3	36	108	93	-1
6	Clarke.....	Vancouver.....	15,843	320,514	21,023	36,410	.....	49	4,080,850	78	58.2	32	69	103	.1
7	Columbia.....	Dayton.....	7,702	314,579	6,799	144,259	440	84	4,155,752	53	24.8	12	36	109	-12
8	Cowlitz.....	Kalama.....	8,532	513,179	27,049	26,648	.....	49	3,750,545	66	57.9	36	60	102	.3
9	Douglas.....	Waterville.....	11,640	1,207,422	931,236	227,636	2,989	106	5,226,678	96	13.5	8	18	103	-30
10	Ferry.....	Republic.....	4,660	7,799	34,456	183	625	38	1,072,519	13	19.	12	24	100	-30
11	Franklin.....	Pasco.....	4,136	416,292	131,348	10,234	1,062	91	1,303,366	21	6.5	4	9	115	-16
12	Garfield.....	Pomeroy.....	5,126	283,587	9,844	110,595	328	18	2,321,588	43	19.5	12	36	108	-24
13	Island.....	Coupeville.....	2,743	130,741	.....	8,014	.....	.....	1,009,972	18	27.5	18	25	94	.6
14	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.....	6,479	180,175	21,775	3,014	.....	27	1,651,615	22	21.16	13	28	87	.10
15	King.....	Seattle.....	176,174	714,856	22,135	37,792	151	435	71,078,937	146	37.09	29	45	96	.3
16	Kitsap.....	Port Orchard.....	10,671	215,537	9,600	4,952	.....	.....	1,988,957	49	42.5	29	64	95	0
17	Kittitas.....	Ellensburg.....	12,942	532,150	167,771	45,801	67,373	115	4,485,151	43	9.52	3	34	90	-8
18	Klickitat.....	Goldendale.....	9,188	599,928	46,736	117,705	341	46	3,007,686	75	18.3	6	35	108	-24
19	Lewis.....	Chehalis.....	22,706	789,304	47,120	33,185	.....	88	5,749,025	111	46.41	36	48	102	.2
20	Lincoln.....	Davenport.....	19,671	1,140,392	74,014	373,159	1,269	182	10,266,505	129	16.20	12	20	112	-24
21	Mason.....	Shelton.....	4,344	372,147	16,960	2,538	.....	56	1,509,423	42	83.41	65	99	97	.9
22	Okanogan.....	Conconully.....	8,155	49,566	1,082,991	13,359	6,579	.....	1,047,192	48	12.63	12	36	103	-15
23	Pacific.....	South Bend.....	7,804	398,916	67,312	2,100	.....	52	2,619,642	44	92.1	75	105	102	.12
24	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	81,402	607,314	66,307	21,122	.....	265	29,195,582	100	44.63	33	54	97	0
25	San Juan.....	Friday Harbor.....	3,475	91,483	3,230	8,963	.....	.....	699,271	27	30.60	23	37	90	-6
26	Skagit.....	Mount Vernon.....	22,824	399,144	26,982	36,438	.....	148	6,567,835	75	48.94	25	51	94	.3
27	Skamania.....	Stevenson.....	1,707	93,267	63,542	2,968	.....	3	505,042	18	59.39	54	66	101	.3
28	Snohomish.....	Everett.....	48,627	531,782	3,061	22,175	.....	264	10,935,304	87	46.64	29	55	97	.2
29	Spokane.....	Spokane.....	77,781	919,159	7,328	242,359	918	297	31,469,210	153	18.25	13	25	104	-30
30	Stevens.....	Colville.....	16,614	630,688	487,245	42,791	2,116	145	3,999,802	107	17.30	16	23	105	-29
31	Thurston.....	Olympia.....	12,689	305,629	4,775	12,745	.....	113	4,254,003	67	55.11	33	73	99	-2
32	Wahkiakum.....	Cathlamet.....	3,336	130,929	2,133	2,482	.....	.....	714,883	22	56.09	60	84	98	.9
33	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.....	24,553	628,049	30,060	502,820	6,510	301	11,570,719	70	17.52	11	23	113	-17
34	Whatcom.....	Bellingham.....	44,780	322,629	16,850	31,261	.....	169	10,464,765	79	31.93	28	34	96	.3
35	Whitman.....	Colfax.....	44,190	1,160,232	25,026	688,610	963	311	15,440,054	164	22.42	12	36	105	-18
36	Yakima.....	North Yakima.....	28,864	1,054,151	281,321	65,368	230,415	118	6,826,908	69	8.79	4	13	108	-22



What I Will Do

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